oxidation reaction, and an upper-electrode and reflection film 7 (the materials of which are thin films made of metal, such as aluminum) are formed in sequence on this transparent electrode. A sealing material 8, which usually includes resins, such as an epoxy resin, and a sealing plate (or glass plate) 9 are superimposed thereon. Thus, an EC element is constructed.

Page 9, please replace the paragraph at line 6 to line 16 with the following text:

Further, a large number of expanding slots 24 are formed at arbitrary intervals in both the opposed side pieces 21 and 22, as illustrated in FIG. 1. Such expanding slots 24 are formed so that the clip is easily bent in the longitudinal direction. Each of the expanding slots 24 may have a section of a given shape, such as a V-shape, and a U-shape. Reference numeral 25 designates a terminal provided by being cut up, for example, at an upper portion of the side piece provided at the side of the upper electrode film in such a way as to protrude therefrom. The terminal 25 is adapted so that a harness can be soldered thereto or connected thereto by a means, for instance, by being wound therearound.

Page 10, please replace the paragraph at line 3 to 13 with the following text:

A predetermined DC voltage is applied between the upper electrode and the lower electrode through the harness. The EC mirror is adapted so that when the polarity of the voltage is changed, an oxidation-reduction reaction is electrochemically caused in the first and second EC layers, and that the colorization or decolorization of the first EC layer and the second EC layer is performed. This EC mirror performs the functions of a glare-proof mirror by utilizing change in reflectivity, which is caused by change in absorption coefficient for light passing therethrough due to an occurrence of the phenomenon of the colorization or decolorization.